THE EXAMINER.

No. 336. SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1814.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. SWIFT.

No. 327.

TREATMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

From the great and happy events that have been delighting all Europe,—from the contemplation of peace and good will, of high minded-example, of compassionate and generous Princes,—we turn with a most unaffected sigh of weariness and disgust to the subject before us. Not that we look upon it as one at all unbecoming the self-respect of those who handle it; for next to our contempt of those who are prepared to defend the treatment of the PRINCESS is our scorn of such as affect to consider it as a matter not to be discussed,—men who would prove to you, if they could, that there is no such thing in the conduct of Princes as example and national concern,—selfish men, who enjoying all the comforts and liberty which the voice of patriotism has from time to time secured to them by its exertions, see in it, when it speaks, nothing but innovation, or (what is more shocking) ungentility, or what is the real truth of the matter, a painful contradiction to their own cowardice and self-love;—poor creatures in short, who careless of the interests of the community, are content to go on from day to day, libelling the character of their country by slavish acquiescences, impudently boasting of English greatness and English liberty when they are doing their best to rot away both, and never so proud as when with a hat off at arm's length, and a smirking and eye-dropping bow of acknowledgment, they sweep round towards the kennel, to make way perhaps for one of the most contemptible of their species.

But really it is afflicting to see the pains taken by a Prince to render himself unpopular,—pains too of a nature the most offensive to the feelings of a gallant and domestic people,—harsh conduct towards a woman and a wife. We need not repeat the question at issue between his ROYAL HIGHNESS and the PRINCESS;—we have long been relieved from the necessity of so doing by it's universal settlement in her favour,—by the voice of Parliament, by the cordial welcome she received from the fashionable world at the Opera, by the loud expression of public sympathy on all occasions,—in short, by every body, except at Court. That the feeling respecting her should suddenly change in that quarter was not to be expected; but that it should chuse to exhibit itself in it's most pertinacious and unrelenting manner, at a time like the present, when good and kind deeds are abroad, and the public heart has been so warmed, particularly towards Princes, was an exertion of the repulsive, for which a more than ordinary want of taste and wisdom was requisite. It may be truly said that at a season like the present, a Prince must absolutely *try* and *contrive* to be unpopular; the usual faults would not be sufficient to deprive him of his share of applause;—bad taste, bad sense, bad companionship, a *too* great attention to women, nothing of all this would have been enough;—the last in particular would be pardoned, as the vice of all others most excusable under the temptations of a court, and in the gaiety of thoughtless success;—subjects have at no time shewn a disposition to be austere with their Princes in any thing, as long even as the air of generosity or the shadow of a noble spirit was kept up. But if it is national success, and that only, which in the first instance has disposed the hearts of the people to forget the errors, and enjoy the presence, of their Sovereign,—and if upon the strength of this single circumstance, the PRINCE, thus kindly and considerately treated, shall venture upon a conduct the reverse of what is kind and considerate to others, and visit a person of the other sex,—his own wife,—with studied and unrelenting mortification, holding her up, in spite of the judgment and feelings of the community, as one that is to be proscribed from all the respects and enjoyments that are going forward,—then indeed he hits upon the precise point of conduct calculated to make him feel the sharpness of his own blow, and to lay open the errors of that hand, which would have fallen so heavily upon the unprotected.

Observe the singular and pertinacious spirit with which this system of harshness is pursued. It appears from the Correspondence (see page 362) that the PRINCE REGENT first of all gives notice to the QUEEN his mother, in contemplation of the approaching Drawing-rooms, at which he thinks himself bound to be present, that "for reasons of which he alone can be the judge, it is his fixed and unalterable determination not to meet the Princess of WALES upon any occasion, either in public or private."—Now let us pause here for a moment. The PRINCE does not merely say he will not live with his wife,—he does not even say merely that he will not meet her in rooms or parties where they must of necessity come into some kind of social contact,—he does not say, that her Royal Highness shall be merely an indifferent person to him hereafter, like any other lady;—if he did, we might possibly agree to suppose, that he might have some kind of reason for his conduct, of which as a *husband* he might be the sole judge, however we might be disposed to deny him such a right as a PRINCE;—but that he is not to meet the PRINCESS on any occasion, private or public, let the place be ever so large and the company ever so general, and that he alone is to be judge of the reasons for such conduct, are such attempts to set up a kind of final and pronouncing power upon matters that concern the manners and feelings of the nation, as we

think ourselves bound to resist. There is nothing, it is to be observed, of a negative or indifferent nature in such an announcement: he cannot merely avoid the PRINCESS, keep his reasons to himself, and so let the matter rest:—from the nature of her rank, he inflicts a positive evil upon her, he calls all the world to witness the mortification, he attempts to put down her character in the eyes of the nation, and above all, he affords to that nation an example equally pernicious and unaccounted for. Is he to be the sole judge of this? Is he to be the sole judge of a conduct, which materially affects the comforts of any one person, and through them, the feelings and welfare of the community? His Royal Highness begs it to be "distinctly understood," that he is:—we, on the other hand, as speaking the sense of the community, beg to be equally distinct, and hope to be a little more understandable, when we say that he is not, and that he cannot be:—the conduct of a Prince to his wife concerns all his subjects, their manners, and their character: and therefore he can no more be the sole judge of treating her with indignity, than he could in committing any other indecorum, or in offering any other violence to their habits and feelings. It is in vain that any person, let his rank be what it may, should attempt to constitute himself sole judge of a question affecting the community:—he will inevitably find other judges seated upon the bench with him. His Royal Highness might ask, to what tribunal he was responsible for conduct towards his wife: to which we should reply, certainly not my Lord ELLENBOROUGH's;—but in spite of his Lordship's impatience at any other kind of jurisdiction (and we can believe it to be considerable), there is a tribunal to which all public men are in some measure responsible, or there would be no such thing as responsibility at all,—and that is, public opinion.

The QUEEN, however, adopts the reasoning of her son, and because he announces his determination never to meet the PRINCESS, acquaints her Royal Highness by letter that she is under the "painful *necessity*" of intimating to her the impossibility of her appearance at the Drawing-rooms. This "necessity" will almost be as inexplicable to the reader as the PRINCE's assertion. It is in the vivid recollection of the public, that her MAJESTY *has* received the PRINCESS of WALES at her Drawing-room, when the same kind of alienation prevailed on the part of the PRINCE;—she did so too by the express desire of his MAJESTY, and for the express purpose of shewing how completely he agreed with the public in thinking her Royal Highness ill treated. Is his MAJESTY then no more, that his express feelings, as well as those of the Public, are thus to be superseded? One might suppose so, from the former gay doings at Carlton House, from the suppers in Windsor Castle, and from the sudden emerging and predominance of all sorts of men and tastes offensive to his old English habits:—but the contrary is unfortunately on record, and therefore her MAJESTY must be considered as talking of a "necessity which she herself has already shown not to exist, and as voluntarily chusing to set the arbitrary whims of her son (for such they must be considered, till we hear his reasons) above the united voice of the KING, the Parliament, and the People.

It is obvious that the Princess of WALES might at once have put all these "necessities" and "impossibilities" to the test, by going to the Drawing-rooms. Some wish that she had done so, and others that she may do so still. The line is a nice one, to be drawn between what is demanded from female delicacy, and what is due to the most delicate woman unjustly treated. In the present instance, her Royal Highness preferred consulting the former, and did not go. In her answer, however, to the QUEEN's communication, she informs her Majesty that she only waived, in compliance with circumstances, and in order not to increase the difficulties of her Majesty's situation, an attendance which she considered as her right; she further requests, that her Majesty will explain to the Illustrious Strangers, who were about to appear at Court and to be witnesses of her mortification, the sole reasons which induced her to abstain from exercising it; and intimates, in conclusion, that she shall render the circumstances public. To this request her Majesty replies, that as her Royal Highness intends to make the circumstances public, she does not see the necessity of complying with her request. The PRINCESS, in rejoinder, still thinks that such a communication would be highly desirable, and "entreats the active good offices of her Majesty, upon an occasion wherein she feels it so essential to her that she should not be misunderstood." There is something very spirited and conclusive in this mode of putting the request,—as if a representation of the real circumstances of the case to the Illustrious Strangers must of necessity be a good office done to her Royal Highness. The QUEEN, however, in acknowledging the receipt of this note, adheres to her former opinion; and here the Correspondence between her Majesty and her Royal Highness concludes.

These letters were followed by one from the PRINCESS to the PRINCE, in which after expressing her surprise at his alarming declaration, and reminding him that she was "restored by the KING, with the advice of his Ministers, to the full enjoyment of her rank at Court," she proceeds to ask whether his Royal Highness "has contemplated the full extent of his declaration, or forgotten the approaching marriage of their daughter, and the possibility of their coronation?" She then informs him of her reasons for waiving her rights in a case "where she is not absolutely bound to assert them;" and concludes with a paragraph which we cannot forbear repeating. The whole of the letter is very pithy and to the purpose; but this puts the immediate point in it's most forcible and interesting light.

"Sir, the time you have selected for this proceeding is calculated to make it peculiarly galling. Many illustrious strangers are already arrived in England; amongst others, as I am informed, the illustrious Heir of the House of Orange, who has announced himself to me as my future son-in-law. From their society I am unjustly excluded. Others are expected of rank equal to your own, to rejoice with your Royal Highness in the peace of Europe. My Daughter will, for the first time, appear in the splendour and publicity becoming the approaching nuptials of the presumptive Heiress of this Empire. This season your Royal Highness has chosen for treating me with fresh and unprovoked indignity; and of all his MAJESTY's subjects, I alone am prevented from appearing in my place to partake in the general joy, and am deprived of the indulgence of those feelings of pride and affection permitted to every mother but me."

Yes,—this is the proper way of putting the case. The circumstance, as we have before observed, is not one of a negative nature,—it is not the mere avoidance of a wife by a husband,—a private matter, affecting none but private persons and private feelings,—a business, upon which observers may keep silence out of decorum, politeness to-

wards the man, not sacrificing all the better and still *more polite* feelings towards the woman:—it is a case, in which a public man says to his consort, 'I will publicly disgrace you,—I will hold you up to other nations, as well as our own, as a person not fit for my society,—I will suffer the Illustrious Persons about to visit us, to draw every mortifying conclusion against you that your non-appearance can suggest,—all the rank of the nation shall be called forth in its brilliance but you,—every wife, but you, may be by the side of her husband,—every mother, but you, by the side of her daughter,—every friend and relation, but you, receive the congratulations and partake the joy of their connections and country. The very best of my family may think well of you, but I will not; the Parliament may declare you innocent, but I will treat you as if you were guilty;—the country may be loud in your behalf,—may be as tender as it pleases to others,—may have forgiven *me myself* times out of number,—but I will continue to heap contempt upon you,—I alone will be harsh, sullen, and unrelenting.'

The Royal Visitors might well be surprised at conduct so severe, and if no explanation were at hand, might well draw unfavourable conclusions respecting the PRINCESS not only at Court but every where else. For it is not at Court alone that this exclusion is or was to have taken place. By a kind of domestic tyranny, hitherto unknown in this country, it was to be carried, if possible, into all the private as well as public assemblies, to which the rejoicings gave rise; and wherever royalty was to appear, there the PRINCESS was to be shut out. Perhaps it may be so still, to a certain extent; but the attempt has at least met with just reprobation from those who know how to value the manliness and independence of English private life. See the Protest from some of the noblemen at White's. This will be *one* explanation to the Visitors, who would not be very likely, perhaps, to hear much, if any part of the real circumstances, through the Court channel. The PRINCE REGENT, who has always shewn a delicacy of selection on such occasions, has, it is true, appointed Lord YARMOUTH Chamberlain to the Emperor ALEXANDER, during his Majesty's visit; and his Lordship may chuse to take all opportunities of his situation, and be communicative;—but the very eagerness of information will sometimes slip over a few little facts, and it is lucky that there will be some mementos to supply them. There is, in the first place, this said Protest; then there are the records of Parliament for the last year or two; then the Debate of Friday; then the public press in general; and, lastly, the very unequivocal comment of the multitude—a most respectable one according to the daily papers—who assembled in St. James's-park on the Drawing-room day.

We confess that the knowledge of this mass of evidence has greatly relieved us; and *that* too, not only on account of the PRINCESS of WALES, but on the score of the impressions which might be made on the minds of our visitors respecting the country in general. We should have been uneasy in supposing that they took all their ideas of us from what they might see and hear in one particular quarter;—not indeed that they could altogether do so, after what they have seen and heard in the political world; we should rather say perhaps,—lest they should be kept from the knowledge of the manly public spirit existing in this country, and of the real secret of our greatness, and be filled with surprise at the specimens that might be presented them for English taste, feelings, and dignity.

We shall not deprecate, at the close of these observations, the old and idle imputations, that are always made to an honest expression of sentiment, by persons incapable of appreciating it. The PRINCE REGENT has certainly done his best to make us remember him, and we can never conceal from ourselves, that it is because he has been—*what* he has been—that we have now written upwards of sixteen months in sickness and a prison:—if he had been otherwise, we should still have been in possession of the liberty we adore, and he would have had another panegyrist or two such as a Prince ought to have;—but let him change his conduct to-morrow; and setting ourselves out of the question, we will be as cordial to hail it, as we have already been to enjoy the noble actions of other Sovereigns. We quarrel not with his rank; we quarrel not with him personally as a frail fellow-creature;—we like royalty, if it is only as a matter of taste; and, as frail creatures ourselves, we should never think of him, or of any other human being, personally, but with kindness, if his actions did not interfere with the best feelings and conduct of society. But we adhere to our first and latest principle;—we prefer the many to the few; and have a strong sense of the real glory and greatness of our country, which no partial abuse of it's laws can do away. If in body and bodily effect, we cannot but feel ourselves *in* prison; in every thing else, and particularly in pride for our countrymen, and in zeal for that sense of justice and independence which forms their noblest distinction, we shall ever continue to feel and to act, as if we were *out* of it.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 29.—The last Sitting of the Commissioners charged with the drawing up of the new Constitution, took place yesterday at the Hotel of the Chancery. It was a mere revision, all the code having been settled.—It is said that there are 12,000 English at Paris.—They speak of to-morrow for the departure of the Emperor of Austria, and that of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia on Thursday or Friday next.

MAY 30.—The mother of Prince Eugene (the Ex-Empress Josephine) died yesterday at noon, in her Castle at Malmaison, in consequence of a disorder which first appeared in the form of a catarrhal fever, and which afterwards assumed such a character of malignity, as to cause the death of the patient in the course of three days. She received with as much piety as resignation all the succours of religion. She enjoyed the melancholy consolation of expiring in the arms of her son and daughter, from whom she has been so long separated. Some hours previous to her death, she amused herself by considering the regrets of the numerous families whom she had had the happiness to relieve, and it appears that these thoughts contributed greatly to the abatement of her pain.

SPAIN.

Extract of a private letter, dated Madrid, May 13:—

"The Cortes is forcibly dispersed and the Constitution entirely subverted. This event occasions some concern, but no surprise. The King's Proclamation was read at the Puerta

del Sol, amidst the loudest acclamations. The people broke into the Sala de las Cortes, and without injuring the building erased the word Constitution and removed the statue of Liberty. It was conveyed to the Plaza Mayer, beheaded and burnt. Rejoicings, acclamations, triumphal arches, and illuminations followed. The King, who had issued his orders to suppress a Constitution founded on the principles of liberty, was drawn into the streets by the people, and the eloquent assertors of the public rights were dragged to prison without the slightest appearance of concern or alarm in the metropolis—a sure proof that the new Constitution had conciliated the good wishes of no body of men, and had, in fact, overlooked the interests of all. Among those arrested are Torero, Arquellas, Quintana, all men of considerable eminence for their talents and patriotism, and all distinguished for their early, prompt, and efficacious resistance to French intrigue and French aggression, at a period when many of those who now imprison them had abandoned Ferdinand, or were too faint in his cause to raise their voice in his favour. Even Maiquez, the actor, who, at his own expence, raised a troop against the French, and uniformly resisted Joseph and his Government, is hurried to a dungeon because he concurred in the endeavours made to combine, with the restoration of the King, the establishment of a free Constitution. Ferdinand, when he entered Spain, intended to accept the Constitution. The Clergy and the Nobility took early opportunities of dissuading him from doing so. The army were yet more decided, and the officers, presented to him at Valencia, were anxious to take the oath of 1808, and to restore him to what *they were pleased to term* his ancient rights and inheritance. The King continued some time at Valencia. The Cortes wrote twice to him to press him to hasten to the Capital, but the Deputation, which was sent to him, was not received. In the mean while riots in the provinces proved that the people were as averse to the Constitution as the army. The monuments raised by the order of the Cortes in the different towns, were torn down and defaced. Ferdinand, no doubt, listened to representations so grateful to a Royal ear, and forgetful of his obligations to the men who had resisted the French, first issued a Proclamation full of false statements and tyrannical principles, and then consented to an unjust seizure of individuals to whose zeal and independent spirit he in a great measure owes the power which he now exerts to oppress them. What will be the ultimate result of these transactions I know not. The Liberales were certainly unpopular, and for their folly and persecution deserved to be so—but their intentions were honest, and their zeal for Ferdinand and their country undeniable. It is a fearful omen for Spain that Ferdinand's power should commence by an act of ingratitude. The Constitutional party have committed many faults, but have not deserved such treatment at the hands of Ferdinand.—The persons arrested at Madrid on the night of the 10th of May, and in the following days, were,—The two Regents, Ciscar and Agar. Munos Torrero, Arguelles, Oliveros, Villanueva, Calatrava, and Zumalacarregui, Ex-Members of the late Extraordinary Cortes. Cepero, Garcia Page, Capas, Martinez de la Rosa, and Canga Arguellas, Members of the present Cortes. Teran, Ramos de Arispe, Larrazabal, and Felui, Members of both. Garcia Herreros, Alvares Guerra, Odonoju, Cano Manuel, employed in the Offices of the Secretary of State. The Count of Noblexas and his brother, Quintana, Domenech, the Pereiras. The players, Gil and Mutquez. Manrique, Editor of the Redactor-General. Ramajo, Editor of the Conciso."—On the 6th of May, before the revolution at Madrid, the people of Seville has risen against the Constitution, and proclaimed Ferdinand hereditary Sovereign. We may judge of the spirit of the Royalists from their cry, "Down with the Constitution," "Up with the Inquisition." What folly to give such a people a Constitution almost Republican! If the *liberales* had contented themselves with opposing limits to the royal authority, they might have done some good. By attempting too much, they offended the prejudices of the people, and have left [illegible] in a much worse state than they found it."

[illegible], May 19.—His Catholic Majesty has appointed [illegible] Ministers:—The Duke de San Carlos, for Foreign Affairs, and provisionally for war; M. Salazar, for Finances; M. Lardizaval for the Indies; M. Macanas for Grace and Justice.

May 17.—Arrests continue, but solely as a measure of security; it is not to be presumed that we have to fear excessive rigour. This happy revolution is so complete, that it will be useless to deprive a single individual of life. Our exiled prelates are recalled. We are assured that the tribunal of the Inquisition is re-established by a decree of his Majesty. This tribunal, before the revolution, had ceased to be formidable; it followed the march of the human mind in the 18th century. The King is too universally loved to have need of watching consciences.—The Governor of Cadiz, appointed by the late Regency, has been arrested, and replaced by M. de Villa Vicencio, sent by the King.

ITALY.

Genoa, May 15.—Intelligence received here from the Isle of Elba states, that at a dinner which took place at Porto Ferrajo, Bonaparte appeared in very good humour, and satisfied with his new destiny. He talked of building a palace and a theatre, and of opening a great road in the Isle. He has given orders to prepare stables for 50 horses, and coach-houses for a great number of carriages. It is thought that his family will join him in the course of a short time.

Turin, May 20.—This morning his Majesty entered Turin on horseback, amidst the acclamations of the people. He was received outside the city by the Austrian Generals Bubna and Neipperg.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

James Pearce, a hawker of pamphlets, is committed to Ilchester gaol, for the murder of James Elliott, landlord of Rock house, about seven miles from Taunton. The prisoner had been drinking in the house the whole day (Friday week), and becoming riotous, the landlord endeavoured to appease him; and about eleven o'clock, urged him and his companion to go to bed. Shortly after this, the prisoner took down a fowling-piece from a considerable height on the wall, and discharged the contents into the body of the deceased, near the groin, and he almost instantly expired. Verdict, *Wilful Murder.*—The deceased has left a wife and three children.

The copyhold estates of the late Lord Strafford were publicly sold last week, at Wakefield, and though not amounting to 550 acres, produced 74,770*l.* or nearly 130*l.* per acre.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, June 1.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Mr. Methuen observed, that he had read certain letters in the public prints, which, no doubt, had been seen by every Member, and required no further comment at present. He begged to know *who had advised his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to take the measure of excluding her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales from her Majesty's Drawing-rooms?*

Mr. B. Bathurst admitted that there was much convenience frequently given to public business, by the practice of asking and answering questions; but as to the present question, he could only say, that it did not appear from the circumstances of the transaction, that the Hon. Member had any ground for the question he had put.

Mr. METHUEN, in consequence of the answer he had received, gave notice of a motion on the subject, on Friday next, which would be for an humble address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying to be informed who had advised his Royal Highness to order the exclusion of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales from her Majesty's Drawing-rooms.—*(Hear).*

Mr. PONSONBY had but two or three words to offer. No man more regarded than he did the Liberty of the Press: none more indifferent to attacks made upon himself. But within these few days he had read in a newspaper printed in this town, a statement made with all the appearance of positiveness and authority, as if it contained the perfect truth, which he should read to the House. In the *Morning Herald* of Friday, May 27th, he found this extraordinary paragraph, which he then read, and which in substance stated, that "several opposition *counsels* had assembled together, on the well-fomented variance between two Illustrious Personages, and the well-advised measure for preventing the appearance of one of them at the Queen's Court. Copies of the recent correspondence between the Queen and the Princess of Wales were laid before them, when a debate commenced, in which Mr. Brougham (whose, name though not perfectly spelt, was made sufficiently obvious) took the lead as Advocate General for the Princess. It was argued by the majority that the correspondence offered too great *a party card* to be *shuffled away*. This, however, was opposed by the moderate few." Then came a list of names not perfectly written out; and which ended with his (Mr. Ponsonby's.) In opposition to this statement he would say, that there *never was a more impudent falsehood palmed upon the public! Never was there a more absolute lie told or printed!* It was *utterly false* that there had been any such meeting! It was *untrue* that he, or any of the friends with whom he consulted, had ever held any council, conversation, or communications, on the subject. No man was more ignorant than himself of the proceedings alluded to; and he believed he might say the same of his friends. He would postpone any farther observations on this subject: he regretted the effects of these scandal-giving publications; but he desired that the scandal should be thrown at the feet of those who were the authors and propagators of the scandal.

Mr. WHITBREAD.—He could vouch for it that the statement so published was *entirely false*. He was exceedingly surprised at the answer of the Right Hon. Gentleman, who was the only person of his rank present. Though he had spoken, he was, in fact, virtually silent; whereby he (Mr. W.) must suppose that he disavowed the act, and that he, as a Privy Councillor, abandoned the advice; or that he and all his colleagues were ashamed of the advice that had been given. He hoped for an answer. If the House should do its duty, which he hoped and trusted it would, it would *extort* an answer from his Majesty's Ministers. He could wish that the Hon. Member would change his notice from Friday for to-morrow; for to-morrow was the day when the practical affront was to be given to the Princess of Wales, and to the King in his infirmity! *(Hear.)* He repeated his wish, therefore, that to-morrow might be fixed upon, both as being the earliest day, and the very day when the affront was to be given.

Mr. METHUEN.—My reason for fixing Friday is, that to-morrow is the day for the Queen's Drawing-room.

Mr. WHITBREAD.—That is the *very reason* for fixing *to-morrow*.—The notice was entered for Friday.

ARMY EXTRAORDINARIES.

On the question for agreeing to the resolution of the Committee,

Mr. FREMANTLE rose, and expressed great surprise that Ministers had not communicated their intentions with respect to the reduction of our establishments. He believed that the expences of the last year had not been less than 140 or 150 millions. He did not complain of this expence, as the result of it had been equal to the most sanguine wishes; but he thought that Ministers should have thought seriously of retrenchments, and should not have delayed in giving the necessary information of their intentions to that House.

Mr. BATHURST said, that the House could never have doubted but that there would be a considerable reduction both in our military and naval expenses, as soon as the preliminaries of peace should be signed.

The resolution was then unanimously agreed to.

The Lottery Bill and the Scotch Creditors' Bill were then read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Thursday, June 2.

At four o'clock there being but twenty Members present, the House adjourned.

Friday, June 3.

CORN LAWS.

Mr. WHITBREAD said, he had to present a Petition from Bedford, signed by 4500 householders, which signatures had been all collected in two days, against the Corn Bill. There was a very extraordinary leaning of the public mind against the Bill, and this, whether erroneous, as he supposed it to be, or just, should have its weight with the House. In this strange state of things, the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Rose) who had always been esteemed a loyal man, had been called for the first time in his life a factious demagogue. Nay, he (Mr. W.) had seen written on the walls, "*Rose, the friend of the people*"—*(a laugh)*. Threatening letters had been sent on all sides—he himself (Mr. W.) had been threatened to be hanged for holding his tongue—*(much laughing)*. He was a friend to the Bill, as a grower and consumer, but he thought that two or three fine days in the present season would have more effect on the corn market than any Acts the Legislature could pass. Notwithstanding his opinion in favour of the Bill, he thought it would be most politic to postpone it, because if there happened to be a bad harvest in the present year, and the price of corn was consequently to be raised, this effect would be attributed to the duty on imported corn.

Several other Petitions against the Corn Bill were presented.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The SPEAKER said, he had to acquaint the House, that he had received a letter from the Princess of Wales, which he was desired by her Royal Highness to communicate to the House. *(A cry of Read, read!)*—He then read the letter, as follows:

"The Princess of Wales desires Mr. Speaker will inform the House of Commons, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been advised to take such steps as have prevented her from appearing at Court, and to declare his Royal Highness's "fixed and unalterable determination never to meet the Princess of Wales upon any occasion, either in public or private." The proceedings of 1806 and 1807, and last year, are in the recollection of the House, as well as the ample and unqualified vindication of the Princess's conduct, to which those proceedings led. It it impossible for the Princess of Wales to conceal from herself the intention of the advice which has now been given to the Prince Regent, and the probability that there may be ultimate objects in view, pregnant with danger to the security of the Succession, and the domestic peace of the Realm. Under these circumstances, even if the Princess's duty towards herself could suffer her to remain silent, her sense of what is due to her daughter, and to the highest interests of the country, compels her to make this communication to the House of Commons. The Princess of Wales incloses a Copy of the Correspondence which has passed, and requests Mr. Speaker to communicate it to the House of Commons.—*Connaught-House, June 3, 1814.*"

The SPEAKER then asked whether it was the pleasure of the House that the inclosed documents should be read? It was unanimously agreed to. The Clerk then read the several letters, upon which

Mr. METHUEN rose, but Mr. Bathurst offering himself to the notice of the House, there was a general cry for Mr. Methuen, whom the Speaker had named before Mr. Bathurst rose. The cry for Mr. Methuen was followed by a cry of "*Chair! Chair!*"

Mr. METHUEN accordingly rose again, but on the instant

Mr. LYGON (Member for Worcestershire) proposed the exclusion of strangers; and the public was excluded accordingly, the gallery remaining closed until the discussion terminated.

The following however is a sketch of the Debate which took place:—

Mr. METHUEN—Without detaining the House by any preamble,—I shall proceed to read in the first place, such parts of her Royal Highness's letter as are most important; and in the second, to make my own comments upon them. [*Here the letter was read, and next an extract from the Minutes of Council.*]—Upon this, Sir, the King declared his conviction of her Royal Highness's innocence, and after such an opinion, out of common respect for his Majesty, she had a right to expect a cordial reception at Court. Her Royal Father, the Duke of Brunswick, falling at Jena, a short time before his death, wrote a letter to his daughter, assuring her of his thorough conviction of her innocence, and another to his Majesty, recommending her to his protection, and begging him to be the defender of her injured honour. And, Sir, if this illustrious hero has still in death the power to know the destinies of a child he so dearly loved in life, must his indignant spirit witness her the victim of sorrow, degraded, insulted, neglected and deserted, without the splendour, without the respect, without even the degree of attention due to her rank and situation; without one tender solace of domestic happiness as a wife or as a mother to cheer the dull gloom of her retirement? Without the possibility of vindicating her character, which has been so wantonly and mysteriously attacked?—What, Sir, shall the boasted liberty of this country be henceforth considered but as an empty name? Shall that soil, which has been hitherto said to confer, instantaneously, freedom on the most abject slave who had the good fortune to tread it—must this sacred soil lose its long-acknowledged charm, and sink to the lowest level in the scale of nations? Shall this House, distinguished as it has been in the cause of humanity, in the cause of the poor African, deny the smallest portion of the same Christianlike balm, to heal the wounds of a Princess? Or is it for the slave alone that the manly heart can feel, or the eloquent tongue plead? I should like to ask the House if the very circumstance of the Princess Charlotte being at all permitted to see her mother, is not a strong proof of her innocence, as her visits ought to be altogether prohibited, if her mother were an unfit person for her society? I should be glad to know if the Hereditary Prince of Orange does not consider her as innocent, when he writes to her, as a proper compliment to his future mother-in-law, to inform her of his approaching nuptials with her daughter. She has received also letters of congratulation from the Prince and Princess Dowager of Orange. I should not be at all astonished to hear the publication of these letters objected to. But, Sir, I cannot see any other course she had left to take. She had already written to you, Sir, who so ably and so honourably fill that chair which I am now addressing. She next wrote to the Chancellor, and afterwards to the Regent himself. I need not inform the House with what effect. She had therefore no resource but an appeal to the hearts and understandings of her future subjects. In the year 1804, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, himself, desirous of being foremost in command in case of invasion, applied to his Majesty for a command. His Majesty refused the request; the Prince felt his character concerned, and appealed to the tribunal of the public, publishing his letters to his Majesty and the Duke of York. Among many strange and undefined charges, for want of proving criminality, I have heard the charge of *bad taste* most commonly urged against her. But, Sir, though I consider bad taste by no means a desirable ingredient in the composition of a Princess, when we reflect upon the various perils with which her paths through life have been beset; when we reflect upon her education abroad, and her situation at home, ought no allowances to be made for a Princess who has not had the happiness to have the taste, or at once understand the feelings or manners of this country? But, Sir, I agree with her Royal Highness, that the time chosen to proscribe her is peculiarly galling, and I feel the full force of that part of her letter which applies to the approach of her daughter's nuptials and the event of her own coronation. And I should like to ask the Right Honourable Gentleman, if she is to be excluded from either of these ceremonies? I hope when the necessary supplies for the marriage are granted by Parliament they will be granted conditionally, that the marriage shall be a public one, and that the Princess of Wales shall appear at it with the consequence and splendour due to her situation.—I could have wished, Sir, that at a time when the Peace of Europe is settling, that of England might have been confirmed, and that no unhallowed difference might have intruded itself on the presence of Imperial and Royal Visitors, to quench the flame of enthusiasm, and check the full tide of gratitude flowing towards those to whom, under Providence, we are so signally indebted. Under all circumstances, her Royal Highness, to use her own words, is entitled to be found guilty, or treated as innocent. She has a right to claim this, which is the common birth-right of the English; she has a right to claim it as a subject, a fellow-creature, as the wife of the Prince Regent, and as the mother of our future Queen.—I shall now beg leave to thank the House for its indulgence, hoping the Right Honourable Gentleman, though he refused to answer my question on a former occasion, will make some attempt to justify the case of which I complain; and I call upon him, or any other Gentleman, in or out of this House, if they know any thing against her Royal Highness, to come forward and declare it. She is willing, if proved guilty, to be considered so; but if not, she has a right to be treated as innocent. I now beg leave to move the Address:—"That an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to pray his Royal Highness that he will be graciously pleased to acquaint this House by whose advice his Royal Highness was induced to form the "fixed and unalterable determination never to meet her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales upon any occasion, either in private or public," as communicated by his Royal Highness to her Majesty, together with the reasons submitted to his Royal Highness, upon which such advice was founded."

Mr. BATHURST paid a tribute to the motives of the Mover, but he had urged no argument to induce the House of Commons to agree to the motion. Out of all the papers that are now before the House, he had used only the Letter from the Princess of Wales to the Regent; surely it was not for the letter that the Ministers were to be responsible. The main object of the motion was to know why the Princess of Wales was prevented being at Court? Will Parliament call upon the Regent to declare who advised him not to see the Princess? The Hon. Gentleman indulged himself in speeches about liberty, as if it were a question where liberty was connected. As for the charges of guilt, they were irresistibly refuted at a former period. In other periods of our history, dissensions were carried on between different Members of the Royal Family, to a greater excess than at present, and yet Parliament was not called on to interfere. The Hon. Gentleman had talked of a right of the Princess to attend the Drawing-room. Now what was this—a mere assembly? Are the Ministers, the confidential advisers of the Crown on State affairs, responsible for prohibitions to be present at Court. The object of the motion, the substance of the thing, was the Princess's admission to Court; will they say that she ought to be there and the Regent not? These prohibitions to be present at Court might proceed from different causes; these questions of guilt or innocence from causes so frivolous as those mentioned for the first time in that House by the Hon. Gentleman, for difference of taste. The Duchesses of Gloucester and Cumberland were forbidden the Court, but there was no imputation of guilt—no question of guilt or innocence there, and yet they never were received at Court; but if the Hon. Gentleman prided himself upon the opinion of the King as to the path of the Princess's conduct, as alluded to in the Report of the Council, he might find himself, on investigation, most mistaken; but the more this unfortunate question was discussed, the more irritation was produced. He did not wish to withdraw himself from responsibility, but the question the House was called upon to interfere in was a question of etiquette. Will the House call upon the Regent to rescind his resolution? This House might as well have been called upon to interpose on account of the separation. This present case is one of mere Court etiquette, arising from cir-

cumstances totally distinct from guilt. No guilt is charged; for what the Honourable Gentleman said is true; if it were so, she would not be permitted to see her daughter. The Parliament cannot with propriety interfere; he calls upon the House to stop it in the beginning—he does not blame the publication of these letters—it was natural that the subject should become public—he does not complain, but it is so. The main question is, can the House interfere without the greatest mischief to all the parties concerned.—He concluded by opposing the motion.

Mr. WHITBREAD—Sir, I maintain that a great indignity, a harsh disgrace, a cruel and unmerited punishment has been inflicted on an innocent person, on a subject of the Crown—who was by that Crown protected as long as it had moral and mental life and energy to protect her's. At one time the Right Hon. Gentleman shrunk from the contest—he divested himself of all responsibility—he was ashamed of his own act and deed—of the advice that he has given. The Sovereign and Crown was left by him to trample upon any subject—to gratify its own unadvised and unconfronted vindictive resentments. Yet at the end of his speech he lets us know that the Sovereign Power did not act for itself. That there were advisers—that he could name them, could give them up, if the House should call upon him to do so. Let them come forth! The Right Hon. Gentleman has quoted precedent from history most erroneously:—George the Second directed the publication of all the papers that had passed between his son and himself, and circulated them, that all the world might know the grounds on which he had acted. So different from the unmanly Ministers of the present day, who devise schemes to attack a woman a thousand ways, and contrive ten thousand obstacles to her defence. But the Right Hon. Gentleman talks of this as being only an exclusion from a common assembly: is it then nothing that her nephews—that her future son-in-law, the Prince of Orange, who has so announced himself to her—her near relation, the King of Prussia—the Emperor of Russia—the immortal Blucher, the companion of her father in arms—is it nothing that they should remark the absence of the Princess of Wales, and to be told it is for reasons undefined, and of which the Regent alone continues the judge? Sir, under the circumstances of her situation, such infliction is worse than loss of life—it is loss of reputation; blasting to her character, fatal to her fame. But this thing we hear to-day—no man now dares to say she is guilty. All the charges, says the Right Hon. Gentleman, were irresistibly upset.—It is our duty to extend our view to the whole object—I ask, would the King have consented that the marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales should have taken place in private—to have been smuggled in a corner? That event, which is to bring a thousand blessings upon this country, to be celebrated in a corner? Shall we consent then that it should be so performed? No, the Parliament will, and all the Nation will, call that this marriage shall be public, and that the Princess of Wales shall be there—the state becoming her rank and station.—Now, as to an event which sooner or later must happen—I mean the demise of the Crown—is the Princess of Wales to be crowned? She must be crowned. Who doubts it? One hears it whispered abroad, a coronation is not necessary. I believe it is. Will the Right Hon. Gentleman say it is not? He dares not say so, crowned she must be, *unless there be some dark base plot at work, some black act yet to do, unless the Parliament consent hereafter to be made a party to some nefarious transaction.* If it is their intention to try the question of *divorce*, let them speak out if such their meaning be. These proceedings materially affect the succession of the Crown. Where is the limit to the inquiries after former transactions—these searches after trial and acquittal? Yet after all the search, what have they found? Nothing, but what the Right Honourable Gentleman terms an irresistible refutation of all accusation. Where are these accusations to stop? They may impeach the legitimacy of the Heiress of the Crown, now to be married to the Prince of Orange. Now it is time for this House to interfere. Let better counsel be given to the Regent, and undo what has passed—people do this every day; it is the tribute paid by fiery passions to conviction and returning reason. One would have thought, if ever there was a period when it was an object to represent the Royal Family as united, this was now that period. *The people maintain that Family, not only for state and shew, but for their examples of moral and domestic virtues:* what the King so uniformly shewed, and what have endeared him to his people more than any other circumstance of his reign. Let it not then be said that the Emperor of Russia finds no person whom the law does not protect, who is exposed to outrage and insult; and that person is the wife of the Prince Regent—that for one subject of the Crown there is no redress.—If the Princess of Wales finds not protection in this House, the last refuge of the destitute and oppressed, it is to be hoped she will be advised to assert her right, and however reluctantly, to dare the advisers of the Regent directly to execute their intentions.

Mr. STEWART WORTLEY could not vote for the motion, because there was nothing proved that there had been any right infringed; but he should be very sorry if by any vote of his he should be supposed to sanction a proceeding that carried with it great and grievous hardship. He would ask if the Court was to be considered as a common assembly? and is it fit that one person should be there excluded, merely at the will of another, for reasons of which he alone is to judge?

Mr. PONSONBY, though he objected to the motion, yet he saw a course, which if followed, he would give it his support. There is a general opinion that this subject ought to be put at rest, and if the Hon. Gentleman would prepare a question agreeable to Parliamentary forms, to put an end to the discussions, he, for one, would support him.

Mr. ELLIOT felt compelled to vote against the motion; yet anxious that his vote should not be misconstrued into any approbation of the advice given to the Regent; he condemned it as most cruel and injurious.

Mr. WYNNE regretted and disapproved of all that has passed, but did not see how the House could interfere.

Mr. METHUEN proposed to Mr. Ponsonby to shape some motion for him to attain the object proposed.

Mr. TIERNEY—There is nothing more fair than the proposition of the Honourable Gentleman, and he trusted that the Right Honourable Gentleman, seeing what is the feeling of the House with respect to his colleagues, so that before the next Drawing room some sound advisers shall have found their way to the Regent, to induce him to withdraw the prohibition—if not, he should think it a disgrace to the House of Commons to separate without doing something. Something might be done in the way of a resolution, to shew the House of Commons' opinion of the conduct of the Princess of Wales, and the treatment she had met with. We have it now on our Journals, that the husband of the Princess of Wales will not breathe the same air as his wife. Some steps must soon be taken to conciliate and not to make the existence of these two persons an eye-sore to the public.

Mr. METHUEN said, that he trusted that the recommendation of the Right Honourable Gentleman would be attended to, and in the persuasion that something effectual would be done, he would consent to withdraw his present motion, with the understanding that he would bring the question forward again in some shape which the experience of the Right Honourable Gentleman and his friends might suggest as more eligible than the present, if the necessity of the case should unhappily disappoint his hopes and compel the interference of Parliament.—Adjourned to Monday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains a notification from the Foreign Office of the Blockade of the Ports of the United States of America, ordered by Sir A. Cochrane; and also one of the withdrawing the Blockade of the Elbe.—It contains also a dispatch from Sir George Prevost, dated Quebec, March 18, which states the retreat of the American Army under Major-General Wilkinson, between the 12th and 16th of February, from the frontier of Lower Canada to Sackett's Harbour, Burlington, and Platts-

burgh. A considerable quantity of provisions and stores fell into our possession.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Hellyer, Tottenham-court-road, baker. Attorney, Mr. Davison, Warren street, Fitzroy-square.

J. Botman, Tonbridge, Kent, upholsterer. Attorney, Mr. Carter, Staple-Inn.

T. Lancefield, Maidstone, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Barber, Chancery-lane.

J. Willis, Rood-lane, broker. Attornies, Messrs. Loxley and Son, Cheapside.

J. Adkins, Warkworth, Northampton, tanner. Attornies, Messrs. Lowes and Cowburn, Temple.

J. Northage, Gainsburgh, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Exley, Stocker, and Dawson, Furnival's-Inn.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1814.

Foreign-Office, June 2.

"Mr. Planta arrived at this Office late last night from Paris, with the Definitive Treaty of Peace and Amity between his Britannic Majesty and his most Christian Majesty, signed at Paris on the 30th ult. by Viscount Castlereagh, the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. General Viscount Cathcart, K.T. and Lieut.-General Sir Charles William Stewart, K.B. Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty; and by the Prince de Benevento, Plenipotentiary of his most Christian Majesty."

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

S. Trent, Yeovil, Somerset, miller.
W. and G. Shaw, Septon, Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, clothiers.
M. Moody, Cheltenham, cabinet-maker.
R. Tanner, Birmingham, upholsterer.
D. Jones, Newport, Monmouth, shopkeeper.
J. Lande, Tokenhouse-yard, merchant.
T. Edwards and Co. Pill-Gwenlly, Monmouth, coal-merchants.
M. Knowles, Bolton, Lancashire, manufacturer.
J. Gibbs, Stilton, Huntingdon, victualler.
W. Tatham, Liverpool, broker.
J. Ward, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, merchant.
J. Messenger, Loughborough, victualler.
J. James, Haverfordwest, shopkeeper.
R. Townsend, Liverpool, merchant.
T. Nock, Birmingham, factor.
S. Marshall, Stockport, Chester, cotton-manufacturer.
H. Green, Great Weldon, Northampton, dealer.
J. Bridges, Bristol, brush-maker.
J. Manning, Loddiswell, Devon, butcher.
H. Goodwyn, Oxford, cordwainer.
I. Isaac, Plymouth, slopseller.
J. Barrett, Plymouth Dock, victualler.
W. Hardaker, Middle Shitlington, York, shopkeeper.
J. Pratt, Banbury, Oxford, innholder.
J. Cole, sen. Bath, music-seller.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT will be the next PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAIT.

Various Communications, designed for this day's paper, are delayed for want of room.

SATURDAY, a Holiday.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

THE Treaty of Peace has at length arrived, and what was unexpected, it is definitive. The terms have not yet transpired, but they are understood to be highly favourable to France, even to an extension of her ancient limits. Her colonies also, it is said, are to be restored to her, with the exception of Guadaloupe, though according to some, Guadaloupe also is to be given and Sweden indemnified. It is further stated, that the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland, of the adjacent islands, and of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are to be replaced on their old footing; and that France is to be allowed the erection of factories, though not fortifications, on some of her former settlements in the East Indies. Great Britain, for her part, is to retain the ostensible objects for which she went to war—to keep Malta, Tobago, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Mauritius; and as to the lesser Powers, it seems generally agreed that whatever actual sacrifices are to be made, must be made by them,—Spain giving up Trinidad, Holland retaining only a third of the Antwerp fleet, and the ships taken from the Italian States remaining in possession of their respective captors. All this, however, it must be added, is only hearsay,—and that too of a contradictory nature; so that comment upon it would be premature.

There are similar reports in Paris of the new articles of the Constitution; but nothing is yet known with certainty. The opening of the Session of the Senate and Legislative Body was, by a new postponement, to take place yesterday. The other news from that capital is chiefly of a private nature. MONSIEUR had been very ill of a bilious fever,—a disorder brought on perhaps by the agitation of his mind during the late events. His Royal Highness's health, we believe, has always been delicate; and the late sudden changes, after the lingering stillness of exile, may have been too much for him. The disorder is a terrible one, attacking mind as well as body, and generally demanding a long course of patience to surmount it; but we are happy to state, that by the last bulletins, he was pronounced in a state of convalescence. We confess, that the cordial panegyrics passed upon MONSIEUR by the Abbe de LILLE, have given him a greater interest with us, than any of his family. We are aware what poets can say of princes, and especially French poets; but in this instance the reports of His Royal Highness's manners and sensibility go hand in hand with his eulogy: and to say the truth, it is quite refreshing to us to have a "Royal Highness" to speak well of.

An illness, which attacked BONAPARTE's first wife, the Empress JOSEPHINE, has not terminated so favourably. She fell sick on Friday week of a disorder, which if we understand the French terms, was what we call a malignant sore throat; and notwithstanding every assistance, died on Sunday morning, regretted, says the *Journal de Paris*, by all who knew her. She really appears to have been a most respectable character. There used, it is true, to be a number of ill stories respecting her, at the time when the press here was inundated by emigrant and anti-jacobin scandal; but her divorce from BONAPARTE began to recall the natural good will of all classes towards her; and the accounts of those who visited the French Court, the late conduct of the Allied Sovereigns towards her, the

regrets of the poor whom she befriended, and the very behaviour of BONAPARTE himself, who, though he sacrificed her to his ambition, never seems to have failed in treating her with respect, have all contradicted what has been said against her, and left her to go down to her grave with the reputation of a generous and estimable woman. Her family name was TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE; she was born in the West Indies, and first married the Viscount BEAUHARNOIS, who was beheaded during the Revolution, so that herself and family would still have been noble, had all the new order of things fallen to the ground. The French Papers, we see, still call her the Empress,—as indeed they were bound to do, for BONAPARTE is recorded by the French Government not to have lost an usurped crown, but to have been deprived of one conferred upon him: the very existence of the new Noblesse depended upon this recognition; and thus all the late imperial dignities were acknowledged to be legitimate. We are happy to see this, because we think it of service to the recognition of the power of the people, as affecting the new Constitution.

It is too true that FERDINAND has overturned the new Constitution: it is said that he has even decreed the re-establishment of the Inquisition. The most patriotic Members of the Cortes,—the very men, who saved him his Crown, when many of the creatures now about him were betraying it to an usurper,—have been arrested and sent to prison;—and Spanish prisons are not like English ones, so that we ourselves perhaps have but a faint idea of what they are doomed to suffer, most likely too, for an undefinable term of years, and at the pleasure of an arbitrary idiot, who instead of gratitude for his rescued throne, feels only resentment for it's having been touched. Some persons would make us believe, that the Spanish people were generally desirous of the re-establishment of despotism. There is no knowing, to be sure, how far a nation accustomed to the rule of monks, and of such men as FERDINAND and his family, may be sunk in sottishness; but we very much doubt the fact, especially after the intercourse which the Spaniards have lately had with the people of other states. Other accounts say that all is not quiet, and that the immediate acquiescence is more the result of sudden surprise, than of the public respect or satisfaction.

Of BONAPARTE nothing further has been heard. He is now settled after his journey, and is perhaps trying how he likes the sense of those miseries which he has inflicted on so many others.

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The following is understood to be the substance of the terms of the Treaty with France:—Great Britain is to keep the Cape of Good Hope, Malta, Tobago, and the Mauritius;—The rest of the former French Colonies are to be restored to France, Guadaloupe excepted, which has been given to Sweden;—Two-thirds of the Antwerp fleet are to be given up to France, and one-third to Holland;—The ships taken at Venice, Genoa, &c. are to remain in possession of such of the Allies who took them.—The manner in which the happy intelligence of the conclusion of Peace was received on Thursday at LLOYD's, may serve as a clue to many of those tirades, that have appeared in one or two of the papers, in which some object or other, however trifling or insignificant, has been held out as a legitimate cause for continuing the war. The news which will diffuse the greatest satisfaction and excite the most heartfelt rejoicing throughout the country, encountered at LLOYD's nothing but gloom and a sort of half suppressed murmur.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The mail from Halifax announces the opening of the campaign on the Canadian frontier. General WILKINSON, it appears, had advanced from his position at Burlington, and on the 30th of March attacked in great force our outposts, which maintained the communication from Odell town to Burtonville and La Cole Mill. He at first succeeded in driving in our picquets, and directed one attack upon Burtonville, which, however, was not persevered in, and another upon the post at La Cole. Here he established a battery of three 12-pounders, which was twice attacked with great spirit by the small force under Major HANCOCK, who commanded at this position. The last of these attacks proved successful: the blockhouse on which the enemy had established his battery was taken; and withdrawing his guns, he was compelled to retreat by the road to Odell town, after having sustained severe loss. Our's was only 11 men killed, and 42 wounded. "Thus," says Sir G. PREVOST, "the enemy's fourth attempt to invade this province has, like all his former efforts, recoiled on his own head with disgrace and defeat."

The pay to be given to General Officers who are without regiments, and the increase of the half-pay of Officers, is, it is said, at length determined upon. Full Generals are to get 2*l.* a day; Lieutenant-Generals, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a-day; and Major-Generals 1*l.* 5*s.* a-day. Officers on half-pay are to have such an addition to it as will make it on the whole about two thirds of the full pay of their ranks.

The PRINCE REGENT left town yesterday for Windsor, in the most private manner, through the back entrance to Carlton House.

Is not Mr. LYGON, who seems so anxious to keep the people ignorant of what passes respecting the PRINCE REGENT's conduct related to the Marchioness of HERTFORD?

We shall next week offer our remarks on Mr. WEST's grand Picture of *Christ Rejected by Caiaphas the High Priest, and Jewish People*, now in the Great Room, formerly the Royal Academy, Pall-Mall.—It was seen by the Members of the Royal Academy on the 1st inst.; by the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the British Institution on the 3d; by the Bishops, Ministers, and Judges on the 4th; and will be open for public inspection about the middle of the ensuing week.

We congratulate the inhabitants of Stoke Newington and Islington, on the legal victory the former have obtained in the Court of King's Bench on Friday last, over the petty Bonaparte of their fields, *Thomas Barr*, a nurseryman, for his presumptuous and selfish attempt to stop up the pleasant pathway near the New River, rented of the Earl of Northampton, and which was proved to have been an unobstructed way for fifty years, and so used sixty-seven years ago. We trust that the example of this minor Reform will be followed by other villages round London, in which the invasion of their pedestrian enjoyments and rights has become a notorious nuisance.

PLATOW, THE COSSACK CHIEF.—Should the Warrior visit England, it is most likely that he would take up his abode either in Horsemonger-lane Jail or the House of Correction. PLATOW, it will be seen below, is of opinion that it is above all things necessary *to tell Princes* THE TRUTH! Unless, therefore, my Lord ELLENBOROUGH, by command of his Master the PRINCE REGENT, should make the Hetman acquainted with the English law of libel, it is hardly possible that he should escape some two or three years imprisonment and a swinging fine, for the indulgence of this "first of duties."—The Daily Papers contain the following article:—

"Upon the 14th ult. a party of British, at Paris, gave an entertainment to Count Platow, the celebrated Hetman of the Cossacks. In the course of the day, the Count said, the first duty of those who approached *Princes*, was to tell them *the Truth*; that he had always done so to the Emperor, and always would, *whether it agreed with his stomach or not.*—He talked of the liberties and rights of men as a sacred trust in the hands of their Sovereigns; and seemed not at all to subscribe to the doctrines of non-resistance."

The workmen employed upon the preparations for the festivities at Carlton House, being pressed for time we suppose, were at work all Sunday, in the middle of St. James's Park. We advise *John Bowles*, who after the death of the late Duke of BEDFORD, fabricated a story of the labourers of Woburn having been forced to work on a Sunday not to meddle with or comment upon this transaction.—*Morning Chronicle.*

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE DRAWING-ROOM.

LETTER OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

"SIR,—I am once more reluctantly compelled to address your Royal Highness, and to inclose for your inspection copies of a note which I have had the honour to receive from the QUEEN, and of the answer which I have thought it my duty to return to her Majesty. It would be in vain for me to inquire into the reasons of the alarming declaration made by your Royal Highness, that you have taken the fixed and unalterable determination never to meet me, upon any occasion, either in public or private. Of these your Royal Highness is pleased to state yourself to be the only judge. You will perceive by my answer to her Majesty, that I have only been restrained by motives of personal consideration towards her Majesty, from exercising my right of appearing before her Majesty, at the public Drawing-rooms, to be held in the ensuing month. But, Sir, lest it should be by possibility supposed, that the words of your Royal Highness can convey any insinuation from which I shrink, I am bound to demand of your Royal Highness—what circumstances can justify the proceeding you have thus thought fit to adopt? I owe it to myself, to my Daughter, and to the nation, to which I am deeply indebted for the vindication of my honour, to remind your Royal Highness of what you know; that after open persecution and mysterious inquiries, upon undefined charges, the malice of my enemies fell entirely upon themselves; and that I was restored by the KING, with the advice of his Ministers, to the full enjoyment of my rank in his Court, upon my complete acquittal. Since his Majesty's lamented illness, I have demanded, in the face of Parliament and the country, to be proved guilty, or to be treated as innocent. I have been declared innocent—I will not submit to be treated as guilty. Sir, your Royal Highness may possibly refuse to read this letter. But the world must know that I have written it; and they will see my real motives for foregoing, in this instance, the rights of my rank. Occasions, however, may arise (one, I trust, is far distant) when I must appear in public, and your Royal Highness must be present also. Can your Royal Highness have contemplated the full extent of your declaration? Has your Royal Highness forgotten the approaching marriage of our daughter, and the possibility of our coronation? I wave my rights in a case where I am not absolutely bound to assert them, in order to relieve the QUEEN, as far as I can, from the painful situation in which she is placed by your Royal Highness; not from any consciousness of blame, not from any doubt of the existence of those rights, or of my own worthiness to enjoy them. Sir, the time you have selected for this proceeding is calculated to make it peculiarly galling. Many illustrious Strangers are already arrived in England; amongst others, as I am informed, the illustrious heir of the House of Orange, who has announced himself to me as my future son-in-law. From their society I am unjustly excluded. Others are expected, of rank equal to your own, to rejoice with your Royal Highness in the peace of Europe. My Daughter will, for the first time, appear in the splendour and publicity becoming the approaching nuptials of the presumptive Heiress of this Empire. This season your Royal Highness has chosen for treating me with fresh and unprovoked indignity: and of all his Majesty's subjects, I alone am prevented by your Royal Highness from appearing in my place, to partake of the general joy, and am deprived of the indulgence in those feelings of pride and affection permitted to every Mother but me.—I am, Sir, your Royal Highness's faithful Wife, "CAROLINE, P.

"*Connaught House, May* 26, 1814."

THE QUEEN TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

"*Windsor Castle, May* 23, 1814.

"The QUEEN considers it to be her duty to lose no time in acquainting the Princess of WALES, that she has received a communication from her son the PRINCE REGENT, in which he states, that her Majesty's intention of holding two Drawing-rooms in the ensuing month, having been notified to the Public, he must declare, that he considers that his own presence at her Court cannot be dispensed with; and that he desires it may be distinctly understood, for reasons of which he alone can be the judge, to be his fixed and unalterable determination not to meet the Princess of WALES upon any occasion, either in public or private. The QUEEN is thus placed under the painful necessity of intimating to the Princess of WALES the impossibility of her Majesty's receiving her Royal Highness at her Drawing-rooms.

"CHARLOTTE, R."

ANSWER OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE QUEEN.

"MADAM,—I have received the Letter which your Majesty has done me the honour to address to me, prohibiting my appearance at the Public Drawing-rooms which will be held by your Majesty in the ensuing month, with great surprise and regret. I will not presume to discuss with your Majesty topics which must be as painful to your Majesty as to myself. Your Majesty is well acquainted with the affectionate regard with which the KING was so kind as to honour me, up to the period of his Majesty's indisposition, which no one of his Majesty's subjects has so much cause to lament as myself; and that his Majesty was graciously pleased to bestow upon me the most unequivocal and gratifying proof of his attachment and approbation, by his public reception of me at his Court, at a season of severe and unmerited affliction, when his protection was most necessary to me. There I have since uninterruptedly paid my respects to your Majesty. I am now without appeal or protector. But I cannot so far forget my duty to the KING and myself, as to surrender my right to appear at any Public Drawing-room to be held by your Majesty. That I may not, however, add to the difficulty and uneasiness of your Majesty's situation, I yield in the present instance to the will of his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, announced to me by your Majesty, and shall not present myself at the Drawing-rooms of the next month. It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to inquire of your Majesty the reasons of his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT for this harsh proceeding, of which his Royal Highness can alone be the judge. I am unconscious of offence; and in that reflection, I must endeavour to find conso-

lation for all the mortifications I experience; even for this, the last, the most unexpected, and the most severe; the prohibition given to me alone, to appear before your Majesty, to offer my congratulations upon the happy termination of those calamities with which Europe has been so long afflicted, in the presence of the Illustrious Personages who will in all probability be assembled at your Majesty's Court, with whom I am so closely connected by birth and marriage. I beseech your Majesty to do me an act of justice, to which, in the present circumstances, your Majesty is the only person competent, by acquainting those Illustrious Strangers with the motives of personal consideration towards your Majesty which alone induce me to abstain from the exercise of my right to appear before your Majesty: and that I do now, as I have done at all times, defy the malice of my enemies to fix upon me the shadow of any one imputation which could render me unworthy of their society or regard. Your Majesty will, I am sure, not be displeased that I should relieve myself from a suspicion of disrespect towards your Majesty, by making public the cause of my absence from Court at a time when the duties of my station would otherwise peculiarly demand my attendance.—I have the honour to be, your Majesty's most obedient daughter-in-law and servant,

"CAROLINE, P.

"*Connaught House, May* 24, 1814."

THE QUEEN TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

"*Windsor Castle, May* 25, 1814.

"The QUEEN has received, this afternoon, the Princess of WALES's letter of yesterday, in reply to the communication which she was desired by the PRINCE REGENT to make to her; and she is sensible of the disposition expressed by her Royal Highness not to discuss with her topics which must be painful to both. The QUEEN considers it incumbent upon her to send a copy of the Princess of WALES's letter to the PRINCE REGENT; and her Majesty could have felt no hesitation in communicating to the Illustrious Strangers who may possibly be present at her Court, the circumstances which will prevent the Princess of WALES from appearing there, if her Royal Highness had not rendered a compliance with her wish to this effect unnecessary, by intimating her intention of making public the cause of her absence. "CHARLOTTE R."

ANSWER OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE QUEEN.

"The Princess of WALES has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a note from the QUEEN, dated yesterday; and begs permission to return her best thanks to her Majesty, for her gracious condescension, in the willingness expressed by her Majesty to have communicated to the Illustrious Strangers, who will in all probability be present at her Majesty's Court, the reasons which have induced her Royal Highness not to be present. Such communication, as it appears to her Royal Highness, cannot be the less necessary on account of any publicity which it may be in the power of her Royal Highness to give to her motives; and the Princess of WALES therefore entreats the active good offices of her Majesty, upon an occasion wherein the Princess of WALES feels it so essential to her that she should not be misunderstood.

"CAROLINE P.

"*Connaught-place, May* 26, 1814."

THE QUEEN TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

"*Windsor Castle, May* 27, 1814.

"The QUEEN cannot omit to acknowledge the receipt of the Princess of WALES's note, of yesterday, although it does not appear to her Majesty to require any other reply than that conveyed to her Royal Highness's preceding letter.

"CHARLOTTE R."

WHITE'S FETE.

At a Meeting of the Stewards of White's Club Fete, the Duke of BEAUFORT in the Chair, a Resolution was passed, which drew from some distinguished Members a formal Protest.

THE RESOLUTION AND PROTEST.

It having been resolved by the Stewards of the intended Ball, that "in the event of his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT being graciously pleased to name the Members of the Royal Family, and also the Royal and Illustrious Foreigners whom he would wish to be invited to the Ball, the Tickets of the Subscribers shall in no case be admission Tickets to any branch of the Royal Family, or to any of the Royal and Illustrious Foreigners."

"We protest, in the first place, against the right assumed by the Stewards of exercising a controul over the Subscribers, in the distribution of their Tickets. We protest also against the foregoing Resolution, as being completely without precedent, as involving the Club in the disputes supposed to exist in certain branches of the Royal Family, with which it ought not to presume to interfere, and as perverting the purpose for which the Ball was intended to be given, into the means of offence to Members of the Royal Family, for whom we may entertain the highest possible respect, and the honour of whose presence we might most anxiously desire.

(Signed) "SEFTON.
"FOLEY.
"ESSEX."

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

On Thursday her Majesty held a Drawing-room at Buckingham-House. The company were conducted into the saloon from the grand hall and staircase previous to the opening of the Drawing-room.—The Drawing-room adjoins the saloon, the windows looking into the Queen's garden, which is about 30 feet square, and which was entirely new furnished and ornamented for the occasion. The walls are ornamented with rich crimson twilled silk, finished with a burnished gold moulding, with handsome carved ornaments at the corners. The window curtains are of rich crimson velvet, trimmed and embellished with gold-coloured lace and fringe. The draperies, which are particularly full, are suspended from a handsome cornice of burnished gold and crimson, supporting the lion and unicorn at the ends, with a massy crown in the centre, from which the drapery falls in a graceful and novel style, combining a suite of hangings truly elegant. The sofas and chairs in handsome carved and guilt frames, finished in crimson velvet. A new state chair was designed and executed by Messrs. France and Banting. It measures about six feet high at the back. The whole was richly carved and gilt in burnished gold, and finished in crimson velvet. Her Majesty occasionally sat in or leaned against the front of the chair, to rest from the fatigues of the day, which were excessive, from the number of hours it engaged her attention, and the heat, from the crowded state of the rooms. The morning was very inauspicious, and a slight rain continued to fall till about three o'clock. The company began to arrive soon after 12 o'clock, and continued setting down without intermission, till half past four; they had not all left the Palace till half past seven.—Her Royal Highness the Princess CHARLOTTE arrived a few minutes after one o'clock, in an elegant and light state carriage, with three footmen and the coachman in new state liveries. It was her Royal Highness's first appearance at the Drawing-room. At the close, the Prince of ORANGE handed her Royal Highness to her carriage. The Duchess of OLDENBURGH went in state in three of the PRINCE REGENT's carriages, accompanied by the Prince of OLDENBURGH, the Prince Gagarine, the Princess VALOCHOWSKI, &c.

The Prince Regent with his superb retinue, passed along Pall-mall without interruption; but his carriage no sooner entered the Park, than the multitudes assembled there recognized his Royal Highness, and he was annoyed by the MOST DISMAL YELLS, GROANS AND HISSES, *which continued the whole way from the Stable-yard to the Queen's House. The horses were put to their full speed to carry his Royal Highness through this ungracious scene. A very different welcome was given to the military Heroes on their way to the Palace. It was with extreme difficulty that Lord Hill, Lord Combermere, and Lord Beresford, were permitted to pass on in their carriages, as the people wanted to take out the horses, and yoke themselves to the harness.*—The Company present, it is thought, exceeded 3000.

On Thursday night the Princess of WALES was present at the representation of *Artaxerxes*, at Covent-Garden Theatre. She sat in a private box, and was not recognized till the beginning of the farce. The moment that she was known, the company rose, and she was greeted with a burst of enthusiastic applause. The spectators called for *God save the King*. Mr. HAMERTON came forward and said, the vocal performers had unfortunately left the house; but the audience persisted. They would have "*God save the King—the venerable King—the Protector of injured innocence—he who desired the Princess to come to Court—he who made the Queen receive her at Court. We will have God save the King.*" Mr. HAMERTON soon after came forward again, and calmed the tumult, by announcing that the performers were sent for. Accordingly "God save the King" was sung amidst repeated bursts of acclamations.

The Princess ELIZABETH had been slightly indisposed for some time; but on Tuesday morning, soon after ten o'clock, she was taken suddenly and seriously ill. All the Physicians attending the KING were called in. Her Royal Highness continued in a dangerous state till Wednesday morning, when her disorder took a favourable turn, and she was pronounced to be *out of danger*.

ELOPEMENT.—A young widow lady, of distinguished rank, amiable in manners as beautiful in personal charms, *accidentally* walking alone in the road, near the paling of her country-seat, perceived a chaise and four driving rapidly up towards her, the door of which being opened, a gentleman jumped out, and applying his arms to her waist, lifted her into the carriage, following instantly therein himself, when the chaise drove off with the fair prize with the same rapidity with which it had advanced. What adds not a little to the mystery of this transaction is, that the lady was seen, the day after, riding over London Bridge in a splendid barouche and four, with a gentleman seated by her side, both in a state of composure, which fortunately removed all apprehensions for her personal safety.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 172.

DRURY-LANE.

WE were never more convinced of the absurdity of large Theatres, than at a late representation of *Othello*. Owing to the immense crowds who flock to see Mr. KEAN, we found ourselves unable to approach the stage nearer than at the distance of the back boxes of the second tier. He performed *Iago*, but from the first act to the last we, in common with those about us, were not able to catch above two or three sentences of his part. He disdains to rant, and "tear a passion to rags:" the consequence is, that not above one third of the persons collected in that immense structure have the good fortune to hear him. It is the same with KEMBLE, and used to be the same with Mrs. SIDDONS. All those finer tones and inflections, which mark the genius of a great actor, are inevitably lost in an area, where even Stentor would have been compelled to use some exertion. Hence it is, that the noisiest actors are generally the greatest favourites: and even Mr. RAE received in *Othello* twice the applause which was given to Mr. KEAN's *Iago*, because he was twice as loud. Debarred thus of the delight of hearing Mr. KEAN, we employed our eyes with double intentness, and, by the help of a good glass, contrived not to lose one change of his ever-varying countenance; and we must confess, that, under all the disadvantages which we have mentioned, we yet formed a higher idea of his excellence than we before entertained. His *Iago* is, we think, the most perfect piece of acting on the stage: it is the most complete absorption of the man in the character. He looked so thoroughly self possessed, so comfortably at home in his assumed qualities: he played upon *Roderigo* with such a contemptuous and condescending familiarity; he watched *Othello* with such an earnestness, and at the same time appeared so careless and honestly indifferent about the issue; he rubbed his hands, aside, with such a cordial satisfaction as his plot thickened, that we found it difficult to persuade ourselves that he was merely a young man who had put on a soldier's coat to play the villain for an hour or two. We have heard the character of *Iago* objected to as unnatural in itself, and his influence over *Othello* quoted as impossible. Those who cannot correct this mistake by the study of SHAKSPEARE, would, we think, immediately retract their opinion if they saw Mr. KEAN. The dupery of poor *Roderigo* will appear inevitable when they survey the cheerful heartiness and affected indolence and good humour of the facetious *Iago*, who, while he is enforcing his purpose more surely in every sentence by his merry sarcasms, yet appears so utterly unconscious of any design, that from his manner you would suppose he had forgot the first remark before he makes a second. It is the same with respect to his behaviour with *Othello*: not merely the confiding Moor, but the cunningest man on earth must have been deceived by the manner of a man who was calm, respectful, and determined, and at the same time, while he is torturing his friend with his surmises, as conversationally easy as if he was relating something not worthy of any particular attention. This method of working on the Moor was as original as it is just and natural. In general, the stage *Iago* looks big and solemn, and as if he was bursting with some important secret; but there is no warrant for this in SHAKSPEARE, whose *Iago* does not, in the first instance, pretend to any knowledge of *Desdemona's* criminality, but merely harrows up his poor victim with hints, and opinions, and probabilities of a woman's infidelity, under the particular circumstances. Thus Mr. KEAN, in his personation, instead of the usual prologueizing face of pompous mystery, introduces and pursues the subject as almost indifferent chit-chat, and seems most unfeignedly astonished when he observes that what he has been saying has made such a dreadful impression on *Othello*. In our estimation this treatment of the subject makes all appear perfectly consistent: *Othello* must have immediately detected a solemn, preaching rogue, whereas it is not in man to be prepared against an artlessness and carelessness which shewed almost the simplicity of childhood. Another great excellence of Mr. KEAN is his ever-active attention to the business of the scene: he does not drop the character for a moment. One instance struck us very forcibly. *Iago* kills *Roderigo*, thinking by his death to make all compact and sure: it is evident that his whole fortune hinges on this event: it is, as he says, the thing which is "to make or to mar him quite." The actors of this part in general seem to be of a different opinion: they stab *Roderigo*, and then walk away with perfect ease and satisfaction. Mr. KEAN knew better: he gives and repeats the atrocious thrust, till it may be supposed no life remains; but he feels this to be a matter too important to be left in doubt. He therefore, though he at the same time converses coolly with those about him, throws his eye perpetually towards the prostrate body, with an intensity as if he would pierce its vital recesses, to ascertain the important fact: sometimes he walked by it carelessly, and surveyed it with a glance too rapid to be observed: sometimes he del-

berately approached it, and looked at it with his eyes, as if to satisfy the spectators that he had killed the villain who had attacked his friend *Cassio*; and thus he continued to hover over and watch it till he leaves the stage; his manner, all the while, perfectly cool, while his eye expressed the most restless anxiety. It is by such masterstrokes as these that Mr. KEAN evinces his superiority: it is not by sounding delivery nor picturesque strides, but by a thousand traits which genius and study alone can seize from nature, that he is building up for himself a reputation which is at once confirmed by our feelings and our judgment. The voice, even of malignity, begins to be dumb; and bad taste is learning to shake off its prejudices before the cheering influence which reaches the heart through the thick integuments which have clogged the understanding.

We had intended, according to our announcement of last Sunday, to have dilated on the merits of Madame GRASSINI; a Correspondent, however,—perhaps from fear that we should not do her justice,—has anticipated us, and thus saved us from the pleasing labour of describing her excellencies.

THE OPERA.

SIR,—All admirers of vocal music must be gratified with the return of Madame GRASSINI to England, after an absence of nine years, in which time her powers have rather been improved than impaired. Her refined expression and commanding abilities have long been wanting, to bring back that pure taste which some of the most popular singers have done their utmost to destroy. Mr. BRAHAM first set the example, and amazed the public by his wonderful execution, which he was not satisfied with employing only when the occasion suited, but whether the subject was solemn or simple, grave or gay, gave to all the same profusion of unmeaning notes, and banished simplicity from the stage. His voice and powerful expression were justly admired, but zeal went yet further and really applauded those defects, which gradually vitiated the taste he had so fine an opportunity to improve. Madame CATALANI came next, and by her fascinating talents has contributed to keep up the Bravura-style of singing, which is decidedly the most inferior class, as it addresses the ear more than the heart, and aims at astonishing rather than delighting.—Not that she succeeds best in it, for her most successful sphere is the comic opera, where her acting adds a double charm to her voice, and where she has the least opportunity of taking liberties with the composer's ideas. The mischief of exuberant ornament is, that it levels all music to one character, and produces a fatiguing monotony. It is indeed remarkable that few singers seem aware how impolitic it is to exhibit the whole extent of their talent on every occasion, without accommodating their style to the nature of the composition. Madame GRASSINI is the finest specimen of that class of singing which sets execution at defiance, and relies entirely on feeling. Her first object seems to be, the doing justice to the composer, by strictly preserving his ideas in their original purity, and only introducing such simple graces as are perfectly in unison with the passion to be expressed. Consequently there is never any thing obtrusive in her performance; no attempt to exhibit her talents at the expense of the music; but a resolute determination to go hand in hand with the composer through all the labyrinths of his fancy, only now and then adorning them with an increased gracefulness. The opera of *Gl'Orazj e Curiazj*, both in its subject and its music, affords her a fine opportunity for the exhibition of her varied powers. At first she comes before us, led forth from Rome, the innocent and happy bride of *Curiatius*, in all the bloom of youth and health, surrounded by her relations and the fond companions of her early days, and soon we see her bereft, by a fatal combat, of all her dearest affections; her husband killed, by the hand of a brother too, and he, with true Roman barbarity, upbraiding her in her deepest affliction, and shewing most mercy when he stabs a puniard in her heart. The calmness of contentment, and violence of despair, Madame GRASSINI is alike successful in depicting, and we have seldom seen any thing more pathetic than the fondness with which she clings to the vacant garments of her deceased husband, seeming to find in them a temporary consolation and an imaginary protection from the insults of her unfeeling brother. As a singer, she has all the natural requisites to perfection—a voice clear and sonorous, an ear of undeviating correctness, and a flexibility that enables her to execute the most beautiful and original ornaments. It is sincerely to be hoped that her success will be commensurate to her merit, that she may long remain to delight us, and to improve the public taste.

It is due to Signor TRAMEZZANI to say, that his exertions in the part of *M. Orazio* are worthy of being brought in contact with Madame GRASSINI. His commanding and graceful figure and energetic voice are well adapted to the representation of the Roman hero. H. R.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

LANDSCAPES.

"The great object of our endeavours, in a world of trouble and inquietude, is by awakening those perceptions and those tastes upon which the enjoyment of every kind of merit in Art depends, to open new avenues of pleasure; firmly persuaded, that if every man possessed a fine feeling for the charms of Landscape, the sum of human happiness would be greatly encreased."—*Mr. Landseer's Review of Publications of Art.*

Of that rare species of Landscape, which is addressed more directly to the imagination rather than the memory, and which places it in the same class of intellect with Poetry, there are but two eminently successful performances in the Exhibition—Mr. TURNER'S *Dido and Eneas*, and Mr. ALLSTON'S *Italian Scenery*; for though Mr. ARNALD has essayed to touch, and in some respects has touched, this most refined and pleasurable faculty of the mind, in his Picture of *The Castle of Gloom*, he has given us too much of sunny light and littleness of object, in his portraiture of a sequestered glen, a brook, tower and cloud-topped steep, &c. ample materials, certainly, under the hand of a POUSSIN, a ROSA, a WILSON, or a TURNER, to elicit a pensive and poetical subject,—a *Castle of Gloom*. A stag-hunt, too, with the awakening horn, a Huntsman in a red vest on a rampant Bucephalus, furious dogs, and a tired stag turning unavailingly in his utmost need on his pursuers, reverse by their bustle and briskness the character of gloom. The mixture of all this with solemnity, is as heterogeneal as those light uneven quirks, which the Poet reprehends the adoption of in sacred music, and which make the soul dance on a jig to Heaven. As a performance, however, of mixed vivacity and gloom, of harmonious tones of colour, and fluent pencil, it is beautiful. Milton's pensive man would have roamed among the mountains in the shady part, and his votary of cheerfulness in the sunny part of this scene.

148, *A Landscape—Italian Scenery*, W. ALLSTON, is elegantly tinctured with Poetry, in its almost perpendicular unity of object, its classical ruins, its beautiful reddish-brown and sober grey tone, its solemn and almost unvaried mass of shade, its delicately sky-reflected lake, its according simplicity and elegance of pastoral figures, and the decayed trees, harmonizing and, as it were, sympathizing with the time-shattered temples. This Artist has well studied the great Italian Painters, especially the POUSSINS.

But of the characteristic portraiture of Nature, in its less elevated and more obvious aspect, there is a very gratifying display. Nearly all the Artists of previously acknowledged ability, have been evidently and successfully assiduous, and others have advanced into notice. They appear not only to have become profitably intimate with the distinguished Masters of former times, but with their great Teacher—Nature. They have contemplated her with still livelier sensibilities, with a keener ken, and she has rewarded them and delighted us, with faithful images of herself. Our entire columns of this day, could we be spared them, would not be too extended for an accurate description of them; and, though

"Wishing of all employments is the worst,"

we cannot here help wishing that brevity was the soul of Description as well as of Wit.

111, *Scene on Thames at Henley*, W. HAVELL.—A rich mellow suffusion of amber-coloured light, depth of shade, and grey half-tints, throughout this scene. The Sun vividly gleaming through trees, with the light softened down to a mild lustre in the other parts, most beautifully and naturally mark the approach of twilight.

265, *View of Edinburgh*, T. C. HOFLAND.—Solidity of effect, without heaviness, uncommon clearness of atmosphere, a tasteful contrast of even and chequered objects, broad and beautiful massing of objects, and a natural greyish, warm, brown and other concordant tints, with the truth of a daylight atmosphere, are the elements of this beautiful Picture.—288, *Stirling Castle*, by the same estimable Artist, displays that magnificence of object, whose original may be denominated Poetical Nature. A fore-ground and middle-distance consisting of a rough and very lengthened acclivity of rocky ground, shost foliage, with a path in the centre of the middistance winding up to the Castle on the summit, an extensive plain, with a meandering stream stretching over to high mountains.—In both these Landscapes Mr. HOFFLAND has lighted his skies and terrene scenery with what is of very difficult execution—the lucid atmosphese of broad daylight. A touch and style of finish much like that of G. POUSSIN, and the medium between the slovenliness of Mr. TURNER and littleness of Mr. GLOVER, mark this pure performance.

37, *A Study, painted on Hampstead-Heath in Spring*, by Mr. HOFFLAND, represents a gravel-pit fore ground, and a distance stretching over to Harrow, in such accurate yellow and grey tints of colour, and aerial truth of object, that we scarcely wish for further finishing.

24, *Woodcock Shooting, in Chatsworth Park*, by Mr. R. R. REINAGLE, is estimable for the easy and natural action of the sportsmen, the brisk action and beautiful forms of the dogs, the angular and characteristic drawing of the fearn, trees, and other vegetation, and for the pleasing union of the reddish-brown, yellow, and greenish-grey tints. It is a truly English scene.

215, *Dover Pier—A Squally Afternoon*, by the same excellent Artist, is coloured with somewhat of the general principle that charms us in many of RUBENS's Pictures, that of a vivacious distribution and contrast of the lights, shades, and various colours, throughout the whole of the canvass, so as to present a kind of harmonious scattering of effect, united, however, to considerable breadth, and resembling the sudden variations of tone and brisk movements of joyous but melodious music. This scattering of deep and light tones, together with the sun-opening, turbid sky, the flattering and swelled sails, the reeling ships, the foaming wave, the busy sailors, &c. render the effect truly that of a squally season. It is a most masterly performance.

269, *Dumbarton Castle*, P. NASMYTH.—The forcible and neatly marked groups of trees and bushes in the front, and the aerial distance of a broad river, mountains, &c. with the forcible and delicate grey and yellow colour, constitute this an exquisite Claude-like little Picture. We should like it, however, more, if it was more originally felt.

R. H. [*To be continued.*]

ON HOGARTH'S MARRIAGE A-LA-MODE.

THE superiority of the Pictures of HOGARTH, in the present Collection at the British Institution, to the common Prints, is confined chiefly to the *Marriage a-la-Mode*. We shall attempt to illustrate a few of their most striking excellencies, more particularly with reference to the expression of character. Their merits are indeed so prominent, and have been so often discussed, that it may be thought difficult to point out any new beauties; but, in fact, they contain so much truth of nature, they present the objects to the eye under so many aspects and bearings, admit of so many constructions, and are so pregnant with meaning, that the subject is in a manner inexhaustible.

BOCCACIO, the most refined and sentimental of all the novel-writers, has been stigmatised as a mere inventor of licentious tales, because readers in general have only seized on those things in his works which were suited to their own taste, and have reflected their own grossness back upon the writer. So it has happened that the majority of critics, having been most struck with the strong and decided expression in HOGARTH, the extreme delicacy and subtle gradations of character in his Pictures have almost entirely escaped them. In the first Picture of the *Marriage-a-la-Mode*, the three figures of the young Nobleman, his intended Bride, and her inamorato, the Lawyer, shew how much HOGARTH excelled in the power of giving soft and effeminate expression. They have however been less noticed than the other figures, which tell a plainer story, and convey a more palpable moral. Nothing can be more finely managed than the differences of character in these delicate personages. The Beau sits smiling at the looking-glass, with a reflected simper of self-admiration, and a languishing inclination of the head, while the rest of his body is perked up on his high heels with a certain air of tip-toe elevation. He is the Narcissus of the reign of George II. whose powdered peruke, ruffles, gold lace, and patches, divide his self-love unequally with his own person,—the true *Sir Plume* of his day;

"Of amber snuff box justly vain,
"And the nice conduct of a clouded cane."

There is the same felicity in the figure and attitude of the Bride, courted by the Lawyer. There is the utmost flexibility, and yielding softness in her whole person, a listless languor and tremulous suspense in the expression of her face. It is the precise look and air which Pope has given to his favourite Belinda, just at the moment of the *Rape of the Lock*. The heightened glow, the forward intelligence, and loosened soul of love in the same face, in the assignation scene before the masquerade, form a fine and instructive contrast to the delicacy, timidity, and coy reluctance expressed in the first. The Lawyer in both pictures is much the same—perhaps too much so—though even this unmoved, unaltered appearance, may be designed as characteristic. In both cases he has "a person, and a smooth dispose, framed to make women false." He is full of that easy good-humour and easy good opinion of himself, with which the

sex are delighted. There is not a sharp angle in his face to obstruct his success, or give a hint of doubt or difficulty. His whole aspect is round and rosy, lively and unmeaning, happy without the least expence of thought, careless and inviting; and conveys a perfect idea of the uninterrupted glide and pleasing murmur of the soft periods that flow from his tongue.

The expression of the Bride in the Morning Scene is the most highly seasoned, and at the same time the most vulgar in the series. The figure, face, and attitude of the Husband, are inimitable. Hogarth has with great skill contrasted the pale countenance of the Husband with the yellow whitish colour of the marble chimney-piece behind him, in such a manner as to preserve the fleshy tone of the former. The airy splendour of the view of the inner room in this Picture is probably not exceeded by any of the productions of the Flemish School.

The Young Girl in the third Picture, who is represented as the victim of fashionable profligacy, is unquestionably one of the Artist's *chef-d'œuvres*. The exquisite delicacy of the painting is only surpassed by the felicity and subtlety of the conception. Nothing can be more striking than the contrast between the extreme softness of her person, and the hardened indifference of her character. The vacant stillness, the docility to vice, the premature suppression of youthful sensibility, the doll-like mechanism of the whole figure, which seems to have no other feeling but a sickly sense of pain,—shew the deepest insight into human nature, and into the effects of those refinements in depravity, by which it has been good-naturedly asserted, that "vice loses half its evil in losing all its grossness." The story of this Picture is in some parts very obscure and enigmatical. It is certain that the Nobleman is not looking straitforward to the Quack, whom he seems to have been threatening with his cane, but that his eyes are turned up with an ironical leer of triumph to the Procuress. The commanding attitude and size of this woman, the swelling circumference of her dress, spread out like a turkey-cock's feathers,—the fierce, ungovernable, inveterate malignity of her countenance, which hardly needs the comment of the clasp-knife to explain her purpose, are all admirable in themselves, and still more so, as they are opposed to the mute insensibility, the elegant negligence of the dress, and the childish figure of the Girl, who is supposed to be her *protegee*.—As for the Quack, there can be no doubt entertained about him. His face seems as if it were composed of salve, and his features exhibit all the chaos and confusion of the most gross, ignorant, and impudent empiricism.

The gradations of ridiculous affectation in the Music Scene are finely imagined and preserved. The preposterous, overstrained admiration of the Lady of Quality, the sentimental, insipid, patient delight of the Man, with his hair in papers, and sipping his tea,—the pert, smirking, conceited, half-distorted approbation of the figure next to him, the transition to the total insensibility of the round face in profile, and then to the wonder of the Negro-boy at the rapture of his Mistress, form a perfect whole. The sanguine complexion and flame-coloured hair of the female Virtuoso, throw an additional light on the character. This is lost in the Print. The continuing the red colour of the hair into the back of the chair has been pointed out as one of those instances of alliteration in colouring, of which these Pictures are every where full. The gross bloated appearance of the Italian Singer is well relieved by the hard features of the instrumental Performer behind him, which might be carved of wood. The Negro-boy, holding the chocolate, both in expression, colour, and execution, is a master-piece. The gay, lively derision of the other Negro-boy, playing with the Acteon, is an ingenious contrast to the profound amazement of the first. Some allusion has already been made to the two lovers in this Picture. It is curious to observe the infinite activity of mind which this Artist displays on every occasion. An instance occurs in the present Picture. He has so contrived the papers in the hair of the Bride, as to make them look almost like a wreathe of half-blown flowers, while those which he has placed on the head of the musical Amateur very much resemble a *cheveux-de-fris* of horns, which adorn and fortify the lack-lustre expression and mild resignation of the face beneath.

The Night Scene is inferior to the rest of the series. The attitude of the Husband, who is just killed, is one, in which it would be impossible for him to stand or even to fall. It exactly resembles the loose pasteboard figures they make for children. The characters in the last Picture, in which the Wife dies, are all masterly. We would particularly refer to the captious petulant self-sufficiency of the Apothecary, whose face and figure are constructed on the same physiognomical principles, and to the fine example of passive obedience and non-resistance in the Servant, whom he is taking to task, and whose coat of green and yellow livery is as long and melancholy as his face. The disconsolate look, the haggard eyes, the open mouth, the comb sticking in the hair, the broken, gapped teeth, which as it were hitch in an answer, every thing denotes the utmost perplexity and dismay.—The harmony and gradations of colour in this Picture are uniformly preserved with the greatest nicety, and are well worthy the attention of the Artist.

[*To be continued*]

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Wednesday, June 1.

BAD BREAD.—THE KING *v.* DIXON.

This was an indictment against the Quaker baker residing in Copthall-court and Finch-lane. The indictment charged, that the defendant being entrusted to provide the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea with good and wholesome bread under a contract, did unlawfully, fraudulently, and deceitfully, on the 27th of Nov. 1813, deliver to the Institution 297 quartern loaves, for good and wholesome bread; whereas, on the contrary, they were not such, but contained divers noxious and unwholesome ingredients not fit for the food of man.

It appeared from the evidence of the Quarter-Master of the Institution, of the Commandant, and of seven of the children, that the bread delivered by the defendant on the day in question was served out to the children. They found it so rough and dry, that the majority of them rejected their breakfast, and complained of the badness of the bread, shewing lumps of alum of the size of a horse-bean, which they found sticking therein. The Commandant caused half a dozen more of the loaves to be cut, and found them taste very sour. The Commandant took the piece of bread, with a lump of alum in it (which was produced in Court), to the Lord Mayor, for whom the defendant said he did not care. His Lordship attended in Court to identify it. Mr. Mac Gregor, surgeon to the Asylum, testified as to the unwholesomeness of alum in bread, particularly to children, some of whom were of the age of only five years. Its tendency was to produce nausea in the stomach, and constipation in the bowels.

The defendant's foreman proved that the custom of the trade was to mix half a pound of alum with a sack of flour, which made 82 quartern loaves of the weight of four pounds 5½ ounces each. It was melted in a pan of water with which the dough was made, and caused the yeast to work quicker and the bread to look finer, and the loaves to separate without robbing each other. He could not account for the *lumps* of alum in the bread. He had been eleven years in the trade, and this was the general usage. Bread might be made without alum: it was *his* custom, as foreman, to buy the alum at the oil-shops every day as he wanted it, and he brought it home concealed in a paper in his pocket: fourpence halfpenny paid for alum for a whole batch. For the last three months he had used a patent yeast, which supplied the place of alum.

In answer to questions from Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the witness said he was ignorant of the composition of the patent yeast, but he thought there must be something like alum in it. He charged the defendant with the alum, not by name, but included it under the word *expenses*, which comprehended besides, candles, wood, &c.

Dr. Birkbeck was called to prove the innoxiousness of such a quantity of alum; but being a quaker, he could not be examined upon his affirmation in a criminal case; and he refused to be sworn.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH charged the Jury, that the defendant was dealing with noxious ingredients, and if he would do so, he must take especial care that the use of those ingredients was not over stepped, and the health of his Majesty's subjects endangered. He had no right to shelter himself under an unknown composition; but if it proved to be injurious, he was responsible, the same as a medical man who undertook to administer drugs, without a regard to their quantity and quality, or the nature of the human stomach, of all which he was bound to have a knowledge. As to the master being responsible for the acts of his servant, if he shut his eyes against a knowledge of those acts, he must take the consequences, criminal as well as civil; and one who deals in articles of food is bound so far to superintend his trade, as to prevent mischief to the public health.

The Jury found the defendant *Guilty*.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN.

Wednesday, May 25.

This day came on the trial of *James Magee*, Proprietor of the *Dublin Evening Post*, (brother and successor of John Magee, late Proprietor of that paper, who is now in prison), for a libel contained in a speech published in that paper on the 22d of February last. The speech was stated to have been delivered by Mr. O'Connell, the Barrister, at the Catholic Board, and the following is the substance of the libel:—"He (Daniel O'Connell) could tell where outrage was to be found—in the Orange Boyen Festival; yes, he heard of the streets of Belfast being dyed with the blood of Roman Catholics, and crying to Heaven for vengeance: he had heard of the Catholics, slaughtered in Monaghan; but he had not heard of any punishment because the murderers breathed a party spirit, and wore the colours of their oppressors."

After a long trial, and the examination of many witnesses,

The Jury brought in a verdict of *Guilty*, but recommended Mr. Magee as a fit object of Royal Clemency.

OLD BAILEY.

On Tuesday the Sessions ended (at which there had been no trials but of a common description) when the Recorder passed sentence of death on the following prisoners:—James Staniield, Samuel Knight, and James Knight, for stealing in a dwelling-house; Henry Lye, for burglary; John Field, alias Jonathan Wild, and Michael Berry, for a stealing offence; Wm. Marshall, alias Mashlier, for burglary; Thomas Alexander, for stealing goods privately in a shop; Mary Dunn and Mary Leonard, for coining; Wm. Pritchard, for stealing in a dwelling house; and Frances Tarber and John Robinson, for like offences.—Isaac Saunders, Andrew George, John Williams, Henry Hart, James Bambridge, and Thomas Jones, were ordered to be transported for life.—Amelia Hatfield, William Powell, John Hickey, and Robert Hill, for 14 years.—Ann Riley, James How, John Nicholas Brown, Charles Edward Cox, Barbara Nichols, Charles Frederick, John Newman, John Fullwell, Robert Tucker, Eleanor Brown, William Atkins, and Charles Marns, for 7 years.—Two were sentenced to be imprisoned in Clerkenwell Bridewell for 2 years, 6 for one year, and 12 for 6 calendar months; 12 were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment in Newgate, 6 were fined 1s. each and discharged; 7 were ordered to be privately whipped, and 14 were discharged by proclamation.

On Monday morning was executed, in front of Newgate, *W. H. Botterill*, convicted of uttering a forged Bill of Exchange. The fate of this young man is an awful lesson to the indiscretion of youth, and of the consequences of improper company. His conduct since his conviction was the reverse of that delusion under which he was led astray; and he happily verified his own expression to a friend, that his errors had sprung from thoughtlessness, not from depravity of heart. By penitence and resignation he was enabled to sustain his last conflict with great firmness:—on his way to the scaffold he said, "I have prayed to my god for fortitude, you see he has given it to me." He was 23 years of age, eight of which he had served in the Navy.

MARRIAGES.

At Wamphray Mill, Dumfrieshire, on Monday se'nnight, Mr. Pearson, miller, aged 18, to Mrs. Proudfoot, widow, aged 45.

At Duncow, Dr. John Kirkpatrick, aged 70, to Miss Margaret Meehan, from Gatehouse, aged 20.

Saturday week, Mr. Frederick Brown, to Miss S. De Camp, of the Sunderland Theatre.

DEATHS.

On Friday week, at his house in Upper Brook-street, Viscount Hamilton, son of the Marquis of Abercorn.

On Saturday week, at Eden-farm, near Bromley, Kent, the Right Hon. Lord Auckland. His Lordship was descended from the ancient family of Eden, of West Auckland, Durham, to which the rank of Baronetage was given, in 1672, by Charles II. He was educated at Eton, became a Student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1763, and in 1769 was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. He married, in 1789, Eleanor, sister of the present Lord Minto. The shock which his Lordship experienced in the unfortunate loss of his son a few years ago affected him to such a degree, that he never recovered from it. The circumstance attending his death was as unexpected as melancholy. While sitting at breakfast with his family, he was suddenly seized with a spasm, fell from his chair, and immediately expired. He is succeeded in his titles and estate by his eldest son George, now Baron Auckland.

A few days since, at Somer's-town, Mr. Wilkins, engraver, in consequence of having fractured his skull in the following manner:—He was drinking tea, and, according to his usual practice when seated, was balancing himself upon the hinder feet of the chair, when he lost his equilibrium, fell backward, and struck his head against a marble slab: he was taken up in a state of insensibility, and survived only four days.

At Chester, aged 100, Charles Lloyd, a well-known mendicant. He was found to possess 400*l.* at the time of his decease, at interest, and 25 guineas in gold, and 5*l.* in silver, were found secreted in the linings of the rags which enwrapped him.

Ahmed Effendi, a Turk of distinction, at Adrianople. This man was some years ago employed on a mission to the Court of Vienna. He had twenty-three wives, and one hundred and eight concubines! he ate till he became plethoric! and left property to the amount of eight hundred thousand pounds sterling!

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